

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1883.

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WILMINGTON POST

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Col. Geo. B. Everett, Gen. J. M. Leach, Dr. W. H. Wheeler and Col. T. B. Keogh and other North Carolinians, have been in Washington the past week.

Dr. J. J. Mott, the chairman of the State Republican committee, has been in Washington for the past ten days, looking to the interest of his party. Dr. Mott will start a Republican Liberal coalition daily paper in Raleigh in a few days, so we are informed by the telegrams.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The President has again shown his good judgment and placed the Republicans and Liberals under obligations to him, by appointing Col. George B. Everett, the present collector of internal revenue, as register of the land office in Dakota territory, and filling the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. Everett by the appointment of Dr. W. H. Wheeler as collector of internal revenue of the 5th North Carolina district. These appointments were made by the President at the recommendation of Dr. J. J. Mott, Chairman of the State Republican Committee.

Col. Everett was one of the ablest chancellors and workers for the constitution ticket in 1882, while Dr. Wheeler was one of the Republicans who did not believe in the good faith of the Liberal Democrat, who joined the liberal movement in the state. But he is satisfied now that the men who fought the Bourbon Democracy in 1882, were sincere, and he will join heartily in the movement, and do everything in his power to make it a grand success. All who know the Doctor have the greatest confidence in his integrity of character. He therefore was recommended by Dr. Mott and appointed by the President collector, not only on account of his own merits, but to show the men who acted with Dr. Wheeler in 1882 that they are not to be ostracized in the Liberal coalition party, and they will work with Russell, Mott, Dockery, Hubbs, Leach, Price, Johnson and York, in 1884, for the success of Liberalism. Col. Everett is one of the very brightest intellects in the state—he is certainly one of the finest stump orators in North Carolina, and his appointment as register of the land office is a promotion and a reward for his faithful work, to his state, in the past. The time will come very soon, when every North Carolinian will be proud that George B. Everett was born in the old North State. Both Everett and Wheeler are men of ability, and the manner the President has settled the fight in that district will gratify all true Republicans in all parts of the state.

The last cause for discord in the party of the state has been removed, and now men again repeat that the Republicans are perfectly harmonious. We hope to hear of no more discussions, we must all pull together under one leader, and for the common good of our mother state by standing solidly for the Liberal coalition ticket for 1884. We feel very certain we can carry North Carolina and the United States, next election, by following the lead of Chester A. Arthur, who has proved himself to be one of the very best Presidents this country has had for many years. He believes and acts upon the principle that he who serves his country best serves his party best.

Education.

WINDSOR, N. C., June 18, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—There was a very interesting meeting at Windsor last Saturday, the subject was education. Mr. Rhoden Mitchell was the principal speaker, and in the course of his remarks he said that cotton was a mania which had taken possession of the greater portion of the people of this section to the exclusion of the necessities of life, corn and meat. Mr. Mitchell is an eloquent speaker, and being a man of the people knows their needs.

Rev. C. W. E. Gordon made a very intelligent and interesting speech.

Mr. Frank Winston, a prominent young lawyer of Windsor, also addressed the meeting. He said the future of the colored race, educationally, with him, had long been a study. He

said among the colored race who had attained the most prominence, and one who stood as a living monument of honor to his race, was Frederick Douglass, who had twice purchased his liberty, and had become United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. He was glad to say that he once had the honor to hear him speak. There was ex-senator B. K. Bruce, by skillful management had become Register of the United States Treasury. There was Joseph C. Price, of North Carolina, who in 1881, championed the cause of temperance with the best men in North Carolina, and subsequently went to Europe and won the attention of august assemblies, and raised ten thousand dollars in behalf of an institution of learning at Salisbury, of which he is now president. Mr. Winston frequently received the applause of his hearers. Amid expressions of renewed energy in behalf of education, the meeting adjourned. Respectfully,

CURTI THOMPSON.

Another Disgraced Jury.

The Lenoirville, Ga. Gazette says: "Last Saturday the trial of Dodson in Danville terminated. He was charged with murder and arson, with the deliberate intent to swindle an insurance company. According to his own statement the accused procured the murder of James Read and paid \$100 for the job. He then placed the body in his own dwelling house, saturated it and bed with kerosene oil and set fire to it. Having his own life insured for the sum of \$5,000, his plan was that the bones of the murdered man should be found in the ashes of the burned house and the natural inference would be that he himself had perished therein, and then by going to Texas and hiding his identity his wife would secure the insurance money. The Danville people were so positively impressed with Dodson's criminality that a jury could not be there obtained, and it was finally drawn from Petersburg. The evidence in the case was submitted to this jury, detailing a scheme of diabolical depravity, unparaleled in all the annals of fiendish cupidity, with not a fact or reasonable doubt favorable to the prisoner. There was no evidence whatever that Dodson did not himself murder the victim. The jury from Petersburg listened to the recital of the villainous scheme of murder and arson to obtain money through fraud, perpetrated in Dodson's house and by Dodson's wife, if not by his own hand, and then upon their oath said he was guilty only of manslaughter."

Hon. Emanuel Shultz, a representative from Ohio, who is in the city, was asked what, in his opinion, would be the result of the coming campaign in his state. "I believe Foraker will be elected," was the reply. "Hondy's nominations weakened the Democratic party 10,000 votes."

"How is that?"

"Well, there are several reasons. Durbin Ward's supporters and friends are very angry at the action of the convention in setting aside a man who has done so much for the party as the general. Then, again, the Thurman wing of the party and the Cincinnati Enquirer will only give a lukewarm support, if any, to Judge Hondy."

"How does John G. Thompson stand on the question?"

"Taking into consideration the fact that he has been ousted from his important position in the state committee, I shouldn't imagine that Mr. Thompson would not feel very kindly toward the Ohio Democrats. His opposition for the sake of a salary of the next house, Mr. Leedom, is a member of the committee, and in my opinion it gives him the inside place in the race for the place."

"Gives who the inside place?"

"Leedom. I believe he'll get the Democratic delegation of the state on his side."

"Has Thompson's support been of any value to the Ohio Democrats in past campaigns?"

"The Ohio Democracy has never elected a ticket unless John G. was at the head of affairs. He is a strong worker and stands well among the Democrats in the state."—National Republican.

Miss Lizzie Nutt, in speaking of the act of her brother in shooting Duke, the assassin of her father, at Uniontown, Pa., said: "The only thing I regret about the shooting is that I did not go to myself. I had made up my mind if he remained here to kill him, and would most assuredly have done so had the opportunity been presented. His presence was a constant menace and a disgrace to me. I know that I have surprised you by what I have said, and doubtless others will not understand that so timid a woman could be so revengeful, but it is true, notwithstanding. 'Oh, how I envy Jim his cell.'"

Mr. McDonald intimated in a conversation a few days since very clearly that in his opinion the labor of this country suffered more by foreign immigration than from any other cause. Does Mr. McDonald propose to run on the know nothing platform?

Changes in the Internal Revenue Collection Districts.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President issued an executive order this afternoon, of changes made in the internal revenue collection districts, in accordance with the action taken by congress at its last session. The order is to take effect on the 1st day of July next, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The number of districts is reduced from one hundred and twenty-six to eighty-two. Virginia is divided into three districts, known as the Second, Fourth and Sixth, instead of six as at present. Collectors Brady, of the present Second, and Raulston of the Fourth, are retained, and William E. Craig, a new appointee, is made collector of the Sixth district.

In North Carolina the counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Edgecombe, Green, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Pitt, Wayne, Wilson, Bertie, Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Halifax, Hyde, Guilford, Martin, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Wake, Warren, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, Robeson, and Sampson, heretofore comprising the Second district, and a part of the Fourth district, with Isaac J. Young, collector of the present Fourth, as collector. The counties of Alamance, Caswell, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Person, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Chatham, Granville, Orange, Anson, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond and Stanley, comprising the Fifth and part of the Fourth district, are in one district, to be known as the Fifth district, with Wm. H. Wheeler collector. This is a new appointment.

The Ohio Democrats have selected a kind of political storm bird to be their candidate for governor. There seems to be something more than mere coincidence between his appearance in conventions and the outbreak of disorder. It has been his singular fortune to cut a prominent figure in two of the most disgracefully riotous conventions this country has ever known. The recent state convention was simply an intensified Donnybrook, in which fists and feet were by turns uppermost in a tumultuous hallful of men whose activity was of the same sort which is noticeable in a palpit of bait, and whose noise would have made the yelling of a thousand fiends seem a peaceful vesper hymn. At the Cincinnati convention of 1880, when Hondy was in the chair, there was just such another hell. The picture of the poor man whacking a boiler-iron desk with a mace that he swung with both hands until desk, mace and Hondy were all the heeler and howler in front of him roared and rolled over each other until the earth shook and startled Europe passed to listen, is one that will live as long as the memory of any one who was so unhappy as to be present. The outcome of that sweet occasion is still fresh and fragrant. It was a well deserved and comprehensive licking. Did any recollection of it bring a prophetic foreboding to Hondy as he listened to the hullabaloo of this later occasion?—National Republican.

The action of the Democratic party is a sufficient evidence to convince the negro that it is dangerous for them to make any concession whatever with the party. If such liberal policy as that of Mahone's is carried out throughout the country, there would be some inducements for the negro to go blind in politics. The fact is, the Republican party will never be the enemy to us that the Democratic party has been and will be. Those negroes who are inclined to be Democrats, seem to forget from whence they came. We cannot so soon forget that gratitude we owe to the Republican party.—Washington Bee.

Mormon Women Working in the Fields.

At Providence, Cache county, Utah, there is a man having fourteen wives, and his progeny is so numerous that no one appears to know the extent. Six or eight of his women go to his farm at once and work in the field, while he sits quietly on the fence and looks on, just as the overseer of the past kept watch of his slaves. We are assured this is no fancy sketch, but a veritable fact, which attracts the attention of all passers-by. Of course, the man prosperous in the wealth of this world, and the Mormon priest-hood are ready to attribute his prosperity as blessings from the Lord to reward him for living up to his privileges according to the latter-day gospel.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Temple of Burned.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the Temple of Israel, for the election of officers, was held last Sunday evening in the vestry rooms. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: President—Sol. Bear. Vice President—A. Wall. Treasurer—H. Brundish. Secretary—J. I. Macho. Directors—F. Rhinolsin, S. H. Fishblate, M. M. Katz, Wm. Goodman and H. E. Kaprowitz.

A Wall was unanimously elected a delegate to the Convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which will be held in Cincinnati July 9th.

City Items.

Mr. R. H. Wright, toll-keeper, at the lower toll house on the Wrightville turnpike, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Swindell, on Monday, and the remains were interred at the Sound last Tuesday.

Gen. S. H. Manning returned from his fishing excursion a few days ago.

Col. R. R. Bridgers is in Baltimore looking out for the interest of his roads.

Meers, Sol. Hens, T. M. Emmerson and Col. F. W. Clark, were in Baltimore on Wednesday last.

Capt. W. J. Potter has resigned the Chaplaincy of the Seamen's Home, of this city, and Rev. James W. Craig, the former Chaplain, has been reappointed.

Mr. Geo. G. Lewis, of this city, has accepted a situation with a Baltimore house, to travel in North and South Carolina, with headquarters in Wilmington.

Supervising special agent, Col. L. G. Martin, has been quite sick at his home in Baltimore, with a neuralgia of the face. Col. Martin is one of the best officers in the service and we hope he will soon entirely recover.

Capt. Eric Gabrielsen, was presented with a fine gold headed cane by his many friends in this city. Before leaving on Friday last Mrs. Gabrielsen was presented with an anchor made of exceedingly handsome flowers by her friends.

The President has reduced the Internal Revenue Districts down to 82, reducing the expenses of the government about \$150,000. North Carolina will only have three districts. The Collectors will be L. J. Young, Dr. W. H. Wheeler and Col. T. N. Cooper, all good faithful public servants.

Handsome Send Off.

The friends of Capt. and Mrs. Gabrielsen, give them a very handsome banquet at the Purcell House on Friday night last. The Captain and his good lady made many friends here during their stay in this city, who regret their departure very much.

Mr. M. London, of this city, has gone to Baltimore for professional advice in regard to his eyes, which, we are sorry to learn, have been giving him much trouble and anxiety of late. We trust that he may return fully relieved.

The main building for the Wilmington Turpentine Manufacturing Company, located near the foot of Castle street, is about completed, and work is now progressing upon the stand for the large tank to be used, which will be about twenty feet high. This company, capital stock of \$100,000, to manufacture all the products of the pine tree. It is composed of Messrs. H. A. Burr, E. P. Bailey and James Sprunt, of this city, and Leonard Bollingrath, E. O. Bollingrath and Lyman A. Redwine, of Castlebury, Alabama.

Visitors to Bellevue Cemetery Sunday last were driven from the grounds by a very offensive odor, which some at the time supposed came from the dogs slaughtered and which were supposed to have been left unburied where they were killed. This, however, was a mistake, as the dogs were not killed in that neighborhood, and each one was buried about four feet beneath the surface of the ground. Upon investigation on Monday, under the direction of the Chief of Police, it was found that the stench came from the carcass of a cow, discovered near the enclosure, the remains were forthwith buried.

On Friday evening last three children living with their parents in the eastern section of the city, ate of some sardines and soon after were taken seriously sick. A physician was promptly summoned, who pronounced it a case of poisoning and at once proceeded to administer such antidotes as the occasion demanded. Two of the sufferers very soon obtained relief and were made comfortable, but the other, who was the eldest of the three, and who had eaten more heartily of the fish, was in a desperate condition and for many hours his life was despaired of. On Saturday morning, however, there was a change for the better, and from that time he continued to improve.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tax Payers

WILL TAKE NOTICE, THAT WE WILL attend at the office of the Commissioners for New Hanover County, Saturday June 30th, for the purpose of listing all Taxpayers, required by law to be listed in Cape Fear, Harnett, Maconboro and Federal Pencil Townships, owned by parties living in Wilmington.

HEDDLE JOHNSON, A. A. MOSELEY, J. A. MONTGOMERY, J. H. BOKNE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Warsaw & Clinton Telegraph Company, held at Clinton last Friday, Mr. W. A. Johnson, of Clinton, was elected President and Mr. F. W. Foster, of this city, was chosen as Manager of the Line.

Rev. James Carmichael, D. D., the new Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of this city, arrived here from Fredericksburg, Va., Tuesday night last and will preach his first sermon to his new charge on Sunday.

A colored man by the name of Lowrey, son of Sinclair Lowrey, residing in the Pates' settlement, in Robeson county, was killed by a train one night last week. His body was so frightfully mutilated as to be almost beyond recognition.

The President has approved the findings and full sentence of the court-martial in Paymaster Wasson's case, which is dismissed from the army and confinement at hard labor for eighteen months in some prison to be selected hereafter.

At a regular meeting of Orion Lodge, No. 77 I. O. O. F., held last Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

N. G.—S. A. Craig. V. G.—R. H. Orrell. R. S.—J. H. Pugh. P. S.—W. C. Farrow. T.—W. S. Warrock.

These, together with the appropriate officers, will be installed on the 11th of July next.

W. T. & C. T. Co.

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The Board received and opened a number of bids for furnishing the poles and the contract was given out. The poles will be all erected within about thirty days from this time, and the wires will be strung as soon as possible thereafter.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Mr. L. M. Williams, the venerable Clerk of the Market, and probably the oldest citizen of Wilmington, died at his residence Wednesday evening after a brief illness. Mr. Williams was in the 82d year of his age, and up to the time of his last sickness was active in the performance of his public duties. He was born in Onslow county, but had been a resident of Wilmington for nearly thirty years past. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years. As a citizen he was held in the highest esteem, winning the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens by his kind and gentle nature.

Are the Louisiana Lottery Drawings Fair?

The two commissioners who superintend their single-number drawings, when interviewed on the subject, reluctantly admitted that the numbers which were placed in the tubes and put in the wheel where only counted TWICE. A YEAR. They draw the lottery every month. Is not this a bare-faced fraud? Their excuse is that it would take ten days' labor, with four assistants! However, can any ticket-buyer in this lottery know that the number on his ticket has a corresponding number in the wheel? If they desire an honest drawing, why do they not, on the day of and just before their drawings, allow the ticket-holder the privilege of calling out his number and see that it is placed in the wheel so he then can have some chance of its being drawn out with a prize from the other wheel? Other lotteries have done so. Under their system, why don't they make their capital \$1,000,000? They might as well. Is not the published list of winners in their lottery also a fraud? It is very easy for a few dollars to get persons who are willing to let them use their names as the holders of a big prize. Is it any longer a wonder how they controlled the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, courts and legislatures and a former postoffice administration? Under this system of drawings, it will be so trouble to make money enough to control and run our very government. From the Philadelphia Record, June 29th, 1883.

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Bids

WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK, MONDAY, July 2, 1883, to keep in order and run the City Clock on correct time for this longitude and latitude, for one year from August 1st. J. D. HALL, Mayor.

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE TIME FOR LISTING TAXES EXPIRES on Tuesday next July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Those interested will take notice, as the time for making up the tax book is now limited to allow for its preparation. J. G. BURN, Tax Collector.

ONLY \$20. PHILADELPHIA SINGER. THE BEST FULLY-EMMENT. SINGER'S PATENT. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. NEW YORK. SINGER'S PATENT. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. NEW YORK. SINGER'S PATENT. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. NEW YORK.

EXCURSIONS!

SOCIETIES, CLUBS, &c., GIVING EXCURSIONS, CONCERTS, FESTIVALS, &c., can get their

Posters and Tickets

printed in the BEST STYLES and at the LOWEST PRICES AT

SAM'L. G. HALL'S

Job Printing Office.

CALL AND GET MY PRICES

June 22-24

R. H. GRANT & CO.,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

NORTH FRONT STREET

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE VERY BEST

GAS FIXTURES

Always on hand.

CHANDALIERES,

LAMP STANDS,

BATH TUBS,

WASH STANDS,

And every article necessary for

Plumbing a Residence.

Ready for the occupant.

FOUNDAINS,

SPINKLERS,

PUMPS, ROSE,

And special attention paid to driving

SALE OF REAL ESTATE. R. H. GRANT & CO.

Valuable Plantation and Rice

Lands for Sale.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION WITHIN six miles of Wilmington containing about two thousand five hundred acres. There are about 100 acres of cleared Rice Land, of which 75 acres are under cultivation with good banks, trunks, &c. and about 700 acres of uncleared Rice Land covered with valuable timber. It is accessible from the Cape Fear River by a Canal over a mile long to the uplands, and from 12 to 15 feet wide. There are from 30 to 40 acres of the Upland improved and under cultivation, being No. 1 cotton and corn land, and has all necessary houses for laborers, Rice Barns and necessary outbuildings; the balance of the tract about 1300 acres of timber Pine Lands. The Plantation affords for cattle a range unsurpassed both in winter and summer. For terms and further information apply to R. H. GRANT & CO., Wilmington, N. C.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO NAG'S HEAD.

WILL BE GIVEN ON THE 11TH OF JULY, 1883, on which date we will open a Boarding House at Nag's Head for the accommodation of our people. Our charges will be moderate and satisfactory. Arrangements for transportation will be made with the railroad and all steamers touching at this point. This will be the first Boarding House of the kind ever opened in this and the adjoining States. We will give

A FREE DINNER

on the occasion of the opening, on the date above set forth, and invite all our friends to be present. The following distinguished guests have been invited to make addresses on the occasion: Rev. J. C. Price, Rev. G. W. Lee, Rev. B. A. Fisher, Rev. J. H. Parker, Hon. Geo. A. Mahone, Rev. J. R. Farris, Prof. Wiley Lane of Washington City, and others. These gentlemen are too well known to require introduction or commendation at our tables on the occasion.

The excursion will be a grand and unprecedented success. To accommodate the people we have chartered the Palace Steamer Shenandoah and Swanton.

Round Trip Only \$1.00.

DINNER FREE!

The steamer will leave Elizabeth City at 4 o'clock, A. M., and will return the same day. A fine Band of Music will be secured for the occasion. For further particulars apply to JAMES WHITE & CO., June 23-24.

COTTON IS KING. KING OF COTTON!

Invaluable pamphlet sent free to those who send in an order for the same. Price 10c. per copy. JAMES WHITE & CO., MILLERS, 100 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BETTER!

WAS IT NOT BETTER!

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1883.

UNDER WHICH KING, BEN- ZONIANT-SPEAK OR DIE!

This appears to be a question fiercely precipitated upon a late prominent Democratic aspirant for the governorship of the state. A categorical answer is expected, and neither silence, evasion nor delay will be tolerated. This is none of our fight, to be sure, yet we can but wonder how a party in which such conduct is permitted can have the effrontery to talk of *bosom ease*. Where, a gentleman in the walks of private life, quietly and industriously pursuing his profession; in no wise before the public, save in such measure as his talents and forensic achievements have inevitably led to his distinction—"a city set upon a hill cannot be hid"—this man, we say, is arraigned before the bar of popular judgment and called upon by the self-constituted public prosecutor of the bourbon government, the *New Observer*, to "plead" to the thoughtless *invidious* of a flippant newspaper paragraph. What has Judge Fowle done more than another that he should be called upon for a public renewal of his allegiance, and to find sureties that he will keep the peace as to the bourbon ruff-masters for the next two years? The only reasonable explanation which occurs to us is that the bosses, conscious of the injustice, inappreciation and ingratitude of which he has been the victim, are restless under that apprehension and distrust which the *invidious* party always feels toward the subject of his injury. One would have thought that when, by a shameless prostitution of the agencies of the state to the purposes of private ambition, Judge Fowle had been reminded to the walks of private life, the malignity of his foes would not have followed him into his retirement, but really, we should have learned ere this that to look for generosity or placability in some quarters, is to expect to gather figs from thistles, still, we can but suspect that there is something in this matter more than vulgar malice. Another campaign is approaching, and the Judge must be "killed off" in time to save that expenditure of money, intrigue and detraction which might be required to remove him, if he should be allowed to grow into a formidable candidate once more. Now, as we said at first, this is not our fight. If there is one leading political tenet common to Judge Fowle and ourselves we do not know it. Our concern is to call attention to a prominent instance of the aptitude of the average bourbon under the teaching of the "heavenly Chinese." Merely to foil such a plot, we do hope that its intended victim may be wise enough—as he seems to be—to maintain a dignified silence. An *admirable* alike will suit the purpose of his adversaries; the first, for reasons too obvious to need mention; the last as susceptible of perversion into an instance of his greed for office, and consequent desire to "set himself right" before the people at this early day.

HOW PROTECTION AFFECTS THE FARMER.

An Address Delivered Before
The New Jersey State Agri-
cultural Society, at Wa-
verly, Sept. 2nd, 1882.

By Hon. THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

(Concluded.)

The result to the farmer of our country may be summed up as follows: Of the crops he raises, outside of tobacco and cotton, ninety-two per cent is consumed at home, and not more than eight per cent is exported; and he can buy all the manufactured commodities he requires for less than he could twenty-five years, before the present protective laws were enacted, and many of them even cheaper than they can be bought in any foreign market.

As one proof of this you have only to look over the exports from our country to foreign countries of our manufactured commodities. We are sending to other nations yearly our agricultural implements, including fanning mills, horse powers, mowers and reapers, plows, cultivators, forks, hoes, &c., carriages, carts, cotton gins, railroad cars, locomotives, steam engines, watches, clocks, glass and wearing apparel, hats, caps, boots, shoes, wearing apparel, machinery, cutlery, edge tools, files, saws, firearms, nails, India rubber goods, jewelry, lamps, saddlery; harness, organs, piano fortes, paper, stationery, printing presses, sewing machines, household goods, furniture, woodwork, tinware and scales.

As a rule men do not export goods to another country to be sold at a loss, and when you see a manufacturer sending his goods to a foreign country steadily for a succession of years it is fair to presume that he does it because he had got more there than he can get at home; in other words, that they are cheaper there than in the foreign country to which they are exported. During the fiscal year 1880 we exported to

foreign countries 206 millions of dollars of our manufactured commodities; and during last year nearly 230 millions of dollars, while in 1858 our exports only amounted to 68 millions.

We are steadily, year by year, increasing the variety and quality as well as the quantity we are sending abroad.

Among these last year were over 148 millions of yards of cotton goods, and 400,000 clocks. If you will go to the leading dry-goods stores in Liverpool and Manchester you will find hundreds of pieces of our cotton goods being sold, equal in quality and texture to any they are making in England and at less price than they can sell those of their own manufacturing; whilst the "Yankee clocks," as they call them, are scattered all over their country.

Our agricultural tools and implements, our axes, our edge tools, our machines, and hundreds of other kinds of manufactured commodities are found for sale in every town of any size in the kingdom. We are, therefore, not only competing with England in all the markets of the world, but competing with her in her own markets at home.

English statesmen and politicians have discovered these facts, and are beginning to realize that England is no longer the only manufacturing country in the world.

But this is not all. The food question has become a serious one in England. She does not and can not raise sufficient food to feed her own people. There is not one single article of food that she can raise in sufficient quantity and that she does not have to buy of foreign nations. In 1880, for ten common articles of food which we have in abundance not only for our own wants but in sufficient quantity to supply others, she bought and paid as follows:

Live animals, consisting of oxen, bulls, cows, calves, sheep, and lambs..... 410,000,306

Meat..... 16,429,568

Butter..... 14,141,034

Cheese..... 2,901,514

Corn, wheat, &c..... 92,857,289

Eggs..... 2,283,451

Fish..... 1,536,719

Lard..... 1,832,100

Potatoes..... 2,847,087

Rice..... 3,755,109

Total..... 418,896,327

This equal to \$755,652,113 in our money. In 1860, twenty years ago, for these ten articles of food which she imported she paid £43,997,849, or, in our money, \$212,949,589. In 1875 they had increased to £91,974,527, or, in our money, \$445,155,710; whilst in 1880 they had swelled to the enormous sum of \$755,652,113. This does not include tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, fruits, vegetables, other articles of food which she imports in large quantities, and for which she pays enormous sums, and which, like those we have enumerated in detail, are increasing in quantity year after year until the matter of feeding her people, as well as supplying them with work, has become a serious question. England to-day has to face these two dangers; one the loss of the taxed commodities; the other, the exhaustion of her resources in the purchase of food to feed her people. If she could but continue, as she has done in the past, to manufacture for the world, she might be able to stand the other at least for a time.

It will thus be seen that what England requires is cheap food and a market for her manufactured commodities. She could then feed her people cheaply and save the immense drain upon her resources for food, and give employment to her people. She would then make on both sides. She would save money on the purchase of food, and make money on the labor of her people; both of which, the money she saved and that she made on labor, would go to swell the accumulated capital of the country. The effect would be to restore prosperity, and check the downward tendency of her commercial greatness which is now apparent, and which if not checked will sooner or later bring bankruptcy if not ruin.

Nothing will do so much toward accomplishing this result for her as the repeal of our tariff system and the consequent destruction of our manufacturing. To bring this about England can well afford to spend money to establish Oddies Clubs, engage writers and circulate books in the United States; in a word, to do just what she is and has been doing.

We have seen what the gain would be to England if she could but carry out her schemes. Now let us look at the other side and see what the effect would be on us, and especially on our farmers, and the agricultural industry of the United States. I say our farmers, because it is to the farmers that these appeals are made by the English. It is this class that they are trying to array against the manufacturers. This is the sectional party that Lord Derby and his co-laborers are trying to build up in this country. We have seen that of the agricultural products raised in the northern and western states more than ninety-one per cent is consumed in the country and mainly by the manufacturers and artisans and these dependent upon them, whilst less than nine per cent is exported.

Suppose, then, that you break down the American system, and introduce the English system, to-wit, a tariff for revenue only, in its place, and the result which the English are working to accomplish follows, viz., the destruction

of our manufacturing. What would the consequence be, especially to our farmers? Suppose only one-half of our manufacturers should go down, and the rest remain. Your home market would be destroyed to this extent; the operatives now employed when turned out could not purchase your products. Their means to buy are acquired by the mills, and when the mills stop their pay would stop, and they could no longer purchase. What then would be done with the products which they now take? Would England take them? She would then as now take just what she required to feed her own people, and no more. The market at home would be glutted by this excess, and the prices would go down, and the English could then fill their orders at the reduced price—at probably one-half they now have to pay.

How would this benefit the farmer? The western farmer who owns a farm containing two hundred acres could not then raise one single bushel more of corn or wheat than he does now. Supposing his crop of wheat to be 2,000 bushels, and his corn to be 3,000 bushels, one year with another. To-day he could get \$2,000 for the one, and \$1,500 for the other. That would make the gross receipts from these two staples \$3,500. Now suppose, from the destruction of the manufacturers and the glut in the market, you only reduced the price one-fourth, (but the chances are that the reduction would be much greater), what would be the result? He would lose just \$875. The crops which to-day are worth \$3,500 would then be worth only \$2,625. To this extent the farmer would lose and to this extent England would gain; in other words, the farmer would lose \$875 in selling, and England would save just that much in buying. And this would apply with equal force and effect to every farmer in the country, whether he lived in the east or west.

But this is not all. What is to become of the people who are turned out of employment by stopping the manufacturing? Lord Derby and his co-laborers will tell you they are to go to farming. This is what they expect to do, and this in point of fact would be the only pursuit most of them could turn to. No persons understand this better than our English friends. Indeed, it is part of their scheme as far as they can to turn all these people into agriculturists. If they should succeed in this the effect would be still more to glut the market and still more to depress the price of wheat. In fact, the loss among the best customers of the farmers would become producers instead of consumers; sellers instead of buyers; competitors instead of customers.

The wealth of the farmer consists in the number of bushels he raises; his power to buy upon the price he can obtain; and the price is regulated very much by the supply and demand. If the supply is greater than the demand the price goes down; if the supply is less the price goes up. But our English friends would say if you repeal your protective system you can buy all your manufactured commodities in England at a less price than you are now paying. This appeals to you, and they say, "Under your protective system your farmers are paying more than they would have to pay if there was no protection, and in this way they are being unduly taxed to support the manufacturers."

We have seen what the effect of the repeal of our tariff system would be upon the farmer in the destruction of the home market, and how it would reduce his means; and therefore limit his power to buy; might, he might have just as many bushels to sell, he could not obtain as many dollars for them. Let us see how much truth there is in the statement that our farmers could then buy the goods and commodities they require in England cheaper than they can now buy them in the United States. And in this connection I would first remark that manufactured commodities taken as a whole never were lower in price in this country than they are at the present time; and that in the aggregate they are at least twenty-five per cent cheaper to-day than they were in 1860 before the protective tariff was enacted. Protection thus cheapened the price. And this has extended so far that most of the manufactured commodities now used by our farmers are as cheap in the United States as they are in England; and low prices as they can be purchased for in the stores in England.

This applies to the cotton goods the farmer uses for domestic purposes, whether as clothing for himself and family or for which he uses for household purposes; to all descriptions of household furniture; to the clock that hangs on the wall; to the watch that he carries in his pocket; to the boots and shoes he wears; to the hat that covers his head; to all descriptions of wooden ware; to carriages, wagons, carts, barrows, harness, and all agricultural machinery; to tools and implements, including reapers, mowers, thrashers, rakes, rollers, plows, harrows, cultivators, drills, forks, hoes, shovels, spades, and every other description of agricultural tools, implements and machines. It also applies to much of the cutlery, crockery, glass and unware that he uses, as well as his kettles, pots and pans; to all descriptions of edge tools, including the axe. And if some instances these things are even much cheaper here than they are in England. And as to food, whether bread, meat, vegetables, or fruit, it is cheaper here and in more abundance than in any country in Europe.

The tea and coffee he drinks are cheaper here than in England, for there these articles of everyday life used by laboring men are taxed; and the poorer farmer, who earns but a dollar a day, and drinks his cup of tea or coffee before he begins or at the close of his day's labor pays just as much of this tax as the rich man who drinks his cup of either at the beginning or close of the day. The price and the pleasure, these things are even much cheaper here than they are in England. And as to food, whether bread, meat, vegetables, or fruit, it is cheaper here and in more abundance than in any country in Europe.

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pays an equal amount of this tax on the tea or coffee he drinks.

No matter how much the price of tea or coffee goes up, the farmer who pays the tax on the tea or coffee he drinks will pay the same amount of this tax on the tea or coffee he drinks.

Suppose the English were to continue after the destruction of our manufacturing, to sell to us at the same prices they are now selling. The farmer would have to pay the additional cost of shipping and transportation across the ocean, and this would be just that much more than he is now paying. But when they succeed in breaking down our manufacturing, what security have you that they will continue to sell us at the same price they are now selling?

The price of manufactured commodities, like agricultural products, depends very much upon the supply and demand. By the destruction of the manufacturing in the United States you would lessen the supply here and increase the demand there. Our people would then have to buy of England what they now buy of us. This would give England just this, many more customers than she now has, and she would require this quantity more of manufactured commodities to supply the demand. This, according to all the laws of trade, would put up the price, and the western farmers and others would have to pay this advance or increase of price upon all the manufactured goods which they require.

No one understands this better than Lord Derby and our other English friends. Now suppose all this should be brought about. England would then have accomplished what she is striving to attain, namely, cheaper food to feed her people and more extended and better markets in which to sell her manufactured commodities. She would be enabled to sell much more and at better prices, and save in the food she now has to buy, and her gain would be enormous. It would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars every year. This would be no tribute to the eastern manufacturers that we should then be paying, but tribute to England; and no class of society would pay more of this tribute than the farmers of America. And any tax or

A VETERAN BENEFACTOR.

His Past Life, Present Plans, and What He Has to Say Upon a Subject That Astonishes Him.

New York Times.

Nearly forty years ago a young man of unusual endowments, began to mould public opinion upon a subject of vital importance. Like a pioneer, his early efforts were unsuccessful, but his ability and the value of his work soon won public confidence, and to-day there is not a village or hamlet in the country that has not been influenced by Dr. Dio Lewis. When, therefore, it was learned yesterday that he contemplated the establishment of a large magazine in this city, the fact was deemed so important that a representative of this paper was commissioned to see him and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Dr. Dio Lewis is a gentleman of sixty years and weighs two hundred pounds, with snow-white hair and beard, but probably the most perfect picture of health and vigor in the metropolis. He is a living exponent of his teachings, and notwithstanding the amount of work he has already done, promises still greater activity for years to come. He received the interview most courteously, and in reply to a question said:

"It is true I have come to New York to establish a monthly magazine. I have come here for the same reason that I went to Boston 25 years ago. Then Boston was the best platform in the country from which to speak of education. New York has now become most hospitable to progressive thoughts, and especially so to movements on behalf of physical training."

"I have reason to know the great and abiding interest of the American people on this subject. They have come to realize that the future of our country pivots upon our physical vitality, and especially upon the vigor of our women. My new magazine will bear the title 'Dio Lewis's Monthly,' and be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. I hope through its pages to inaugurate a new departure in hygiene."

"Have you not written several books on the subject?"

"Yes, nine volumes, and some of them like 'Our Girls,' published by the Harpers, have had an enormous circulation, but the best work of my life I shall give the world in the new magazine. Forty years of skimming ought to conclude with ten years of organized warfare."

"Doctor, what is the occasion of this new interest in health questions?"

"It has come through suffering, which seems the only road to self knowledge. The stomach, heart, kidneys or liver fall into trouble, happiness is gone, and then people give attention to their health."

"Which of these organs is most frequently the victim of our errors?" asked the Reporter.

"Within the last few years diseases of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty years ago, serious diseases of the kidneys were rare, but now distressing frequent and fatal."

"To what do you attribute this great increase of kidney troubles?"

"To the use of stimulating drinks, adulterated food and irregular habits of life."

"Doctor, have you any confidence in the remedy of which we hear so much now-a-days, 'Warner's Safe Cure'?"

"I believe in the ounce of prevention, rather than in a ton of cure."

"But have you noticed the remarkable testimonials of Warner's remedy?"

"I have, and confess that they have puzzled and astonished me. The commendations of proprietary medicines usually come from unknown persons residing in back countries. But I see in our most reputable newspapers the warmest praise of Warner's Safe Cure from College Professors, respectable physicians, and other persons of high intelligence and character. To thrust such testimony aside may be professional, but it is unmanly. No physician can forget that valuable additions to our Materia Medica have sprung from just such sources. I was so impressed with this cloud of witnesses that I purchased some bottles of Warner's Safe Cure at a neighboring drug store, and analyzed one of them to see if it contained anything poisonous. Then I took three of the prescribed doses at once, and found there was nothing injurious in it. I do not hesitate to say that if I found my kidneys in serious trouble, I should use this remedy, because of the hopelessness of all ordinary treatment, and because when a hundred intelligent and reputable persons unite in the statement that a certain remedy has cured them of a grave malady, I choose to believe that they speak the truth."

"But as you may know, my great interest in life lies in prevention. For forty years I have labored in this field. One of the phases of my work in New England was the establishment of the Ladies' Seminary at Lexington, Mass. My aim was to illustrate the possibilities in the physical training of girls during their school life. This institution became before I left it, the largest and most successful Seminary for young women owned and managed by one person, in our country. I sat down to dinner every day with a family of two hundred persons. The remarkable results of this muscle training among girls, were given in my paper published in the North American Review of December, 1882."

"Besides, I established the Normal Institute for Physical Training in Boston, and for ten years was its President and Manager. Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, Freeman Lee, and others were among its teachers, and more than four hundred persons took its diploma and went out into all parts of the land to teach the new school of gymnastics. And now the years have led me to propose to devote to this magazine what I have come here to establish. It will be the largest periodical ever devoted to this field of literature, and will present the hundred and one questions of hygiene with the simplicity of a child's talk. To this end all recollections of learning will be subordinated. The magazine will be more or less illustrated, and will strive to reach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the people. In a few weeks, our first number will appear, and we shall fondly hope for it a hearty welcome."

"The facts above narrated are indeed most important. It is gratifying to know that the life long experiences of a gentleman who stands without a peer in successfully demonstrating the principles of hygiene, whose heart has always been in sympathy with the afflicted, and whose brain has ever been active in planning for their relief, are to be given to the public through the pages of a magazine. And it is especially significant and proof positive of rare merit that a proprietary medicine, even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have, should be endorsed and recommended by a man so reputable and of such national renown as Dr. Dio Lewis."

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

WANTED.

5,000 acres of pine land, all in one body. Those who have such land will please communicate with me at once, giving full description of the same.

W. P. CANADAY.

It is about time for ministers and editors to commence thinking about taking their summer vacations, and "thinking" about it is about as far from home as the editors will get.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

June 21.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that figure. Also sales reported at 34 1/2 cts.

ROBIN.—Quoted steady at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 for Good Strained. Sales reported of Strained and Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Quoted firm at \$1.45 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Marketed steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

ROBIN.—Quoted firm, on a basis of 91 cents per lb. for Middling, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 13-16 cts 3 lb
Good Ordinary, 8 1-16 " "
Low Middling, 9 " "
Middling, 9 1/2 " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 255 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 150 casks
Rosin, 944 bbls
Tar, 82 " "
Crude Turpentine, 8 " "

June 22.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 34 cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROBIN.—The market was steady at \$1.20 for Strained and \$1.25 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quotations.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$1.45 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Marketed steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON.—Marketed quiet. Sales on a basis of 91 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 6 13-16 cts 3 lb
Good Ordinary, 8 1-16 " "
Low Middling, 9 " "
Middling, 9 1/2 " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 719 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 157 casks
Rosin, 4381 bbls
Tar, 231 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 00 bbls

RECEIPTS.

June 26.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 400 casks at that price.

ROBIN.—The market firm at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1.45 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Marketed firm, with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON.—Marketed firm with sales on a basis of 91 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 13-16 cts 3 lb
Good Ordinary, 8 1-16 " "
Low Middling, 9 " "
Middling, 9 1/2 " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 447 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 76 casks
Rosin, 831 bbls
Tar, 70 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 225 bbls

June 27.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted steady at 34 cts per gallon, with sales reported later of 275 casks at 34 cents.

ROBIN.—The market was steady at \$1.20 for Strained, and \$1.25 for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1.45 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Marketed steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, on a basis of 91 cents per lb. for Middling, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary, 6 13-16 cts 3 lb
Good Ordinary, 8 1-16 " "
Low Middling, 9 " "
Middling, 9 1/2 " "
Good Middling, 10 1/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 311 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 175 casks
Rosin, 937 bbls
Tar, 547 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 52 bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.

SAFETY PAC-SMILE.—Prominent Letter, ALL white on a black ground.

SAFETY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SEASHORE! HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

SEASIDE HOTEL! WRIGHTSVILLE, N. C.

WOLF'S.

Schiedam.

Aromatic.

SCHNAPPS.

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st to November 1st as follows:

Plots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the quarantine anchorage, and all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set, to the main, ringing on the port side as soon as possible after arriving at the anchorage.

No vessel must leave the quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in quarantine may be had on application to the office of the Quarantine Physician at Southwark.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and every vessel must be accompanied by a permit, and is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of \$20 for each and every offence will be enforced against any person violating any of the Quarantine regulations of the Port.

W. G. CURTIS, M. D., Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington, June 24th.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPT.

Wilmington, N. C., June 10th, 1893.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W.A.S.

WOLF'S.

Schiedam.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. A. SMITH, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

NO. 43 NORTH FRONT STREET.

The Latest and Handsomest Styles,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GEO. N. LAMPHERE, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Morehead, Minn.

FOR SALE.

Morehead, Minn. and Fargo D. T.

RED RIVER VALLEY,

where the soil produces more Wheat, Oats, Barley or Potatoes, of a Better Quality and at less cost and labor per acre, than any soil in the world.

Land is advancing in Value 50 to 100 per cent. each year.

LOTS for \$100 to \$1000 each.

FARMS for \$5 to \$20 an acre.

Buy Now and Reap the Benefits of a Rise next Fall and Winter.

Money invested at 10 per cent. per annum, net, with the best real estate security.

For descriptive circular, list of property prices and terms, address with stamp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Fifty Dollars

GOLD

To the person who sends in the largest number of

CASH SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE

REAL ESTATE

AGENCY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE

Negotiate Loans on

REAL ESTATE

Anywhere in North Carolina

Office with B. R. TAYLOR, Esq.,

Door West of Post Office.

O. H. BLOCKER.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

On Thursday, February 8th, 1893, the undersigned will revive the publication of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The Observer will be a large 2 column weekly newspaper, and will be mailed subscribers, postage paid, at \$2 per annum in advance. It will give the news of the day in as simple form as its space permit, and both regular and occasional correspondents will contribute to the paper the Capital on state politics and affairs Democratic in politics, the Observer will labor first of all, to secure the betterment of the town of Fayetteville, to develop the vast agricultural resources of the town and the neighboring counties, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

Offered to such innovations the best of our fathers as, in the course of progress, harm society, the Observer, will be found in full sympathy with the new thought of the town of Fayetteville, to develop the vast agricultural resources of the town and the neighboring counties, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

As to the price, it will strive to secure a reputation of the name in the town.

E. J. HALL, JR.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

CHICAGO, ILL.

ORANGE, MASS.

ATLANTA, GA.

GET THE GENUINE

PERFECT LIGHT

SAFE, RELIABLE

GET THE GENUINE

W. P. CANADAY.